NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 31, 1876.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Vol. XXXVI No. 11,025.

WILSON'S REMINISCENCES.

GEN. GRANT'S SUSPICIONS. HOW HE CAME TO BELIEVE THAT SPIES WERE SET UPON HIM-THE FULL STORY OF THE FORGED

LETTER AND SYLPH DISPATCH. The testimony given by Bluford Wilson, ex-Solicitor of the Treasury, in Washington last Thursday, in a secret session of the Committee investigating the conduct of the whisky trials, is now made public. It relates particularly to the change in the President's manner toward Secretary Bristow and Solicitor Wilson, after Gen. Babcock was indicted. The full story of the letter forged for the purpose of breaking down Mr. Wilson with the President, and of the strange explanation of the "Sylph" dispatch and the contemptuous denial of the truth of the latter by the President, are told. Mr. Wilson relates the long argament he made to the President in person to co vince him that he had not placed spies upon the

THE TESTIMONY IN COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, July 30 .- The following is the concluding portion of the testimony of ex-Solicitor Bluford Wilson, given on Thursday last before the Committee on Waisky Frands, the injunction of secrecy having been removed : Question-Prior to the discovery of the "Sylph" tele

gram, do you know of any other fact or matter indicat-ing that the President of the United States was not in sympathy with you and the Secretary of the Treasury in

your prosecution of these distillers ! Answer-In answer to that question I wish to state that with reference to the whisky cases generally there never was to my knowledge any lack of cooperation on the President's part; there were delays, it is true, dur the Fresheavs part, taching out some men who the ing the Fall of 1875 in turning out some men who the Secretary and myself thought ought to have been removed sooner, but on the whole we get along very well; it was not nutil we struck Gen. Babcock in what seemed to be strong suspicious evidence of his complicity that we began to grow apart; after the President's return from his trip to Des Moines, Colorado, and St. Louis, I ascertained upon information, both from the cretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General, that I was in trouble; that I was charged with having put spice upon the President with the view to prove his complicity in the whisky frauds; this I learned on my return from the West, where I had been, under the direction of the Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the oilleers charged with the prosecution, which was late in October or early in November last; relying upon the President's inderse-ment, and in view of the "Sylph" telegram and the rumors which I have already referred to, I had, early in August, submitted the telegram to Mr. Henderson and Mr. Dyer, in the pres-bnee of the Atterney-General in this city, and it was understood there to be of so highly a suspicious character that Gen. Babcock's case should be the oughly but fairly investigated. To that end, about the Sih or 9th of September, after Messrs, Henderson and Dyer had returned to St. Louls, I wrote Mr. Henderson a letter, in which I said to him substantially, "This will be handed to you by Wm. H. Herr, a reliable and trusted agent of the Secret Service Division. He will report to tended to use, and did use, such terms that Gen. Hender

you for duty." I stated that during the hearing of the motions to quash the indictments in McDopald's case, then pending before Judge Miller, I thought it important that McDonald and Joyce should be put under the strictest surveillance, and that every proper precaution should be taken to prevent their escape; that it was highly maportant also that associates and co-conspirators with McDouald and Joyce, if there were any then unment, and I used the words that it was of the utmost importance to the public interests that he should go to the very bottom or top of the combinations, and I under-Babcock would be in St. Louis with the President, and knowing his relations with McDonald and Joyce, I inson might clearly see that his relations with McDonald and Joyce, while in the city, should be carefully looked after and inquired into. This I believed I was fully authorized and warranted to do by the terms of the President's indersement, and I supposed that in so doing I would receive his support and approval. It turned out that this letter of mine was taken from among the papers of Gen. Henderson while he was engaged in a land argument in the courts at St. Louis; that McDonald or Joyce got possession of it, and to support the charge that I was "top" in my letter, the capital letters "W. H." were forged therein. The forgery was apparent. lucky enough under the circumstances to have retained in my letter-book, and that fact doubtless saved me from inthe forgeries, were brought back by Gen. Babcack from was held on the President's return, Gen. Babecek called Attorney-General Pierrepont and Secretary Bristow into the Private Secretary's office and showed them that letter of mine, with the forced letters "W. H." in it. The Scerelary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General were both greatly disturbed, and manifested that disturbance in interview with me on the Sanday morning of my return from the West, and for the reason, as they said, that they saw no justification and no explanation of the letter. I laughed, and said to them that it gave me not the least concern denomeed the forgery at once, got my letter-book and proved it, and that was the end of the matter with them; Gen. Horace Porter, a warm friend of Gen. Babcock's, and all the time of my own, was that Sunday in the city; disturbed about the matter; we touched upon the subjeet, and the General expressed his regret that I had got myself into such a position, and without telling his anything more, I said to him, "Just wait, General, and then go with me to my office in the Treasury Building ; he said he would; we went together after I was through Porter had with him a copy of the letter; I said to him to hold his copy and I would read the original from the book; I read the original, which was word for word as it was in the copy Gen. Porter read, with the exception of the forged interpolation "W. II.;" I then said to Gen. Porter to take the letter-book and satisfy himself that the letter-press copy did not contain the letters "W. H.," which he did, and I furthermore asked him to note the position of the letters, the word "top" being the hast on the line. I asked him if he had seen the handwriting of the original "W. H.," and he said he had; and he said at once: "Wisson, I don't want to hear snything more; that is the end of that muster. The letter is a foregry beyond question, and that lets you out." I said: "A word with you General about that letter. I wrote that letter, intending that Gen. Babcock should be looked after. If he was in the ring I intended to catch him if it was in my power; if he was not, I intended to demonstrate his innocemee beyond the shadow of a doubt, if it were possible to do so."

"SYLPH" EXPLAINED. 'Sylph ' telegram, and he gave me an explanation to the effect that "Sylph" was a disreputable woman with whom the President of the United States had been in intimate association, and that she had bothered and annoyed the President, until at one time it chanced that McDonald's attention was called to her at some place where she was either in reach of or in the vicinage of the President, and he said, "Why, that is "Sylph;" Gen. Eabcock said, "Do you know that woman, McDonald?" and McDonald said, "Yes, I know her well;" Babcock sald—to use Gen. Porter's own words -"She has been giving the President a great deal of trouble; I wish you would relieve him of her in sor way;" and McDonald said, "Certainly, that is easy; I can manage her;" and he did manage her; and so important was the service that McDonald thus rendered the President that the term "Sylph" became dered the Freshment that the term sympa became a common matter of joke between Gen. Babeoek and McDonald, so that both of them were in the habit, as occasion might require, of addressing one another under that name; he also said to me, without endeavoring to explain definitely, that Babeock, Joyce, McDonald, and he had frequently had occasion to correspond with each other with reference to the movements of mutual friends, and that the "Sylph" telegram referred to the movements of some persons who were going out to St. Louis on bridge business.

GRANT SHOWN THE FORGED LETTER.

He said to me without going any further into explana tion that the most inestimable service in my power to render the President of the United States would be to shield Gen. Babcock from exposure; that these metters were of a character that could not be gone into will out giving all parties the very greatest trouble and concern. upon him, the importance to the public interests of I told the General that I would do what I could fairly to identifying himself with the prosecution of cases

with, and that no injustice was done him, but further than that I could not and would not go; that the matter was in the hands of the local officers at St. Louis, and I would urge upon them the grave impostance to all parties that no mistake should be made in reference to Gen. Babcock's connection with the Ring. Gen. Porter expressed himself as wholly and entirely satisfied with my explanation of my letter, and

with the position which I assumed, and assured me that the attention of the President had not been called to the you to tell the President of the United states about that letter. I have no concealments about it, none whatever. I stand upon it, and I am willing the whole world should see and read and know of it, and I have no apologies to make for it. I want that clearly and fully understood. I hope you will tell the President of the matter, and that he will give me an opportunity to say to him what I have said to you and the Attorney-General and the Secretary." ! heard nothing more about tais.

Late in August or early in September, before the President went West, I urged upon Secretary Bristow that he call upon the President and tell him of the "Syiph" telegram, and that the investigations were likely to involve Gen Babcock. He told me that he would; and early in at Philadelphia, he coming from Long Branch and I from Cape May, and I made up my mind going down with him that I would urge Secretary Bristow to tell Gen. Babcock about the "Sylph" telegram, and give bim an opportualty to explain it frankly and fairly, feeling that his position was such as emitted him to know the situation in which the telegram placed him, and also to have an opportunity of making any explanation which he might Bristew, and told him waat I thought ought to be den He assented promptly, and notified Gen. Babcock on that day touching the telegram. He asked Gen, Babcock to tell the President. Later on, but just before the President went West, Secretary Bristow went to Long Branch himself, and I understand that the "Sylph" telegram was the subject of an interview between the President

After my interview with Gen. Porter I supposed that the matter was settled, and gave no more attention to it until I was sent for by the President. The President said to me in substance that it seemed to him that I was endeavoring to implicate him in the frauds. I expressed my surprise, and asked him upon what grounds. He said you wrete a letter to St. Louis to Gen. John B. Henderson, a copy of which I have seen, in which you tell Gen. Henderson that he must go to the very bottom and top of the W. H. It was written to Gen. Henderson during my visit to St. Louis, about the time I left Long Brauch, and the time which you therein seemed to indicate as neces sary for extra vigitance was the ten days, or about the time that it was understood I was to remain there." He asked me what explanation I had to make of it, stating that Mr. Dyer and Mr. Henderson were personal on mics of his, and that it was important to him to know just what attitude the prosecution meant to assume with

He expressed his confident belief in Gen. Habcock's in-ocence. He said that the telegram had been satisfactorly explained to him and, that he thought that that at to stop the matter; that it ought to rest there. He add d, however, " If Gen. Babcock is guilty, which I don't believe, he is the most guilty wretch in the in tamous way, and besides has betrayed his official trust, and no punishment would be too severe for him. My relations with Gen. Babenck," he said, "have been of long standing," and he referred to their arms associations and to the General's subsequent position in e nuestion with public works, in which, as an engine of the army, he had expended large sums of money, and, as the President believed, with entire fidelity, and he said that as his private secretary he had every oppor-tunity to know and judge the man, and he could not be-lieve that he was involved in the ring.

WILSON'S DEFENSE OF HIMSELP. When the President flatshed I expressed my surpri and indignation at being confronted with the forged letter and asked him who told him about it, and he said to plained the matter to him the Sunday before. I said to that letter before you and did not say to you that he and I had an explanation touching it-that he had expressed. with my conduct in the premises?" The President said claimed that letter was a forgery, and that it seemed to be by reference to the letter-press copy. I told the could go and get my letter-book and my record as contained in my private memoranda in connection with the whole Babesek matter, and he consented to that; I got other memoranda which I thought would throw any light upon my connection with Gen. Babcock's case, and Baruard letter, and read to him that ex-tract from it in which Mr. Normile was credited with having said substantially, "The President dare no I read to him that part of his letter in which Jim Cuse; was referred to, and I turned over the letter, and on the back of it read to him with great deliberation the in-dorsement in which he had said, "These newspaper clippings and this letter are sent to the Department to the end that if they throw any light upon new witnesses to be summoned they may be brought out. Let no guitty man escape if it can be avoided." I read to the President of the United States the concluding sentences in his letter, in which he said, Be especially vigilant or charge, those in author ority to protect, or to protect them-meaning to profinally said that "personal considerations should not stand in the way of the performance of a public duty." And I said to him: "Mr. President, what I have done in the premises touching Gen. Babeock I have done under the warrant and in full pursuance of your own instructions to the Secretary of the Treasury and to myselt." He said: "Certainly; I had Hancock and I expect you to do your duty." I said to him Mr. President, that is precisely the reply which I expeced you, as President of the United States, to make to me I showed him my letter-book containing the original and snowed him the forgery, and on that he expressed aimsed as entirely and wholly satisfied. I explained to him that it was Gen. Bacbock I meant in the letter and not himself; that it never entered my mind for one moment that under any possible combination of circumstances was it possible for him to have had any improper relations with those parties, or with any other party engaged in violation of the laws of the land; that when I made in St. Louis, I had reference to the fact of Gen Babcock's selourn in that city, and not to his own, and that when I referred to the associations of McDonald I referred to the well-known and familiar associations of McDonald and Joyce with Gen. Babcock. I called the President's attention to the postscript in my letter, in which I charged Gen. Henderse if Judge Miller should sustain a motion quashing the indictments against McDonaid and Joyce, he should immediately move for a detention of the parties pending indictment by the Grand Jury, as evidence of the fact that there

Mr. Wilson continued-I said to him with reference to his relations to the prosecuting attorneys, Messes, Henderson and Dyer, and his apprehensions that they would do him an injustice, that I had not these gentlemen in frequent conferences; that I had lately been to the City of St. Louis, and seen them there as well as in the City of Washington, with reference to Gen. Babcock's case, and that neither of them had ever expressed either directly or indirectly to me any sentiment touching the way and degree what it ought to be, and respectful to him as the Chief Executive of the land; that with reference to Gen. Henderson's appointment to aid in the prosecution at St. Louis, I for the first time that day learned from him (the President) that his relations to the President of the United States were not personally friendly; that I had, in the naming of Gen. Hen terson, the advice of the first citizens of St. Louis, first among whom was the President's own familiar friend and asso ciate, Henry G. Blow, and that I had gone to Samuel G. Glover, the first lawyer of the city, and urged upon him, knowing that he was the preference of the President, by every argument it was possible for me to bring to bear

was a crisis then pending in McDonald's and Joyce's

eases, and that there was a necessity for extraordinary

vigilance, not only on my part, but on the part of local

see that Gen. Babcock was honestly and squarely dealt | and accepting the tender which had been already made to him by the Attorney-General at the suggestion of the President; that Mr. Glover admitted to me the thor oughly debauched and rotten administration of Federal affairs in St. Leuis, and said that the half had not been told, and that it was the highest and the first daty of the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury, by all the resources they could command, to break up the corrupt combinations and constructes and introduce a new era, it is was possible, in the administration of Federal affairs there; that his relations to others and his personal engagements were of a character that imprestibles presented and ecustivacies and infroduce a new era, if it was possible, in the administration of Federal affairs there; that his relations to others and his personal engagements were of a character that inneratively prevented and prohibited him from going into cases. I asked his advice as to whom I should employ, and has said to me; "Go to John B. Henderson;" "and thus," I said to the President, "Backed by the recommendation of Mr. Blow and Mr. Glover, I went to Mr. Hawley, then the Supervisor in charge, and after consultation with Mr. Hawley, he acreed with me that Gen. Henderson was the party above all to be not into the prosecution of these cases; and thereupon I seat the telegr ms to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Altorney-General, recommending the retention in behalf of the Government of Gen. Henderson, and as Mr. Eaton had been recommended by the Chief Justice of the Court of Chains of this city to me before I went West, and had rendered as United States Commissioner important service in the course of the development of fraud at St. Lonis, I had decided to put him into the cases. I said to the President that I did not believe that either Gen. Henderson or Mr. Dyer would do anything but his duty in the premises, but as far as the President himself was roncerned, he should not permit his personal attitude toward those gentlemen to influence him.

THE PRESIDENT REASSURED. By Mr. Plaisted-Was that said with reference to hostile

lations between them and the President. son. I also showed to the President that under the instructions of the attorney-General, but without the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, I had gone to St. Louis for the purpose of urging upon the local officers, Henderson and Dyer, the importance of making no mistake in reference to Gen. Babcock's indictment: teiling them that he should not be indicted so far as their influence was concerned, except upon the fullest that every precaution should be taken on their part to do redit to give him the benefit of them throughout, told the President that all the officers assured me that such was their fixed settledpose, and that I came away from St. Louis feeling

GRANT DENIES THE SYLPH STORY a interview which you had with Gen. Horace Porter the subject of the "Sylph" dispatch was discussed; that Gen. Porter undertook to explain that dispatch, by had been in intimate relations: Did you call the attention thereto f A. I did; and in doing so, said to the Pre-

rating by a contempinous gesture), and went on.

Q. Was anything more said touching the Sylph dis-

LARGE FIRE IN MILEURY, MASS.

Boston, July 30.-A serious conflagration in

THREATENED COAL FAMINE IN ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, July 30,-The coal miners of St. Chir and Madison counties, It., held a mass meeting yesterday in St. Clair County, and resolved that after Aug. I they will not more coal for less than three cents a busnel. As much the largest part of the coal consumed in this city comes from the counties named, the prospects are fair for a coal famine.

DEAVY RAIN IN CONNECTICUE. New-Haven, July 30.-It has rained heavily and continuously since 11 o'clock a.m. Up to 11 p. m. the fall was four inches and a half. The rain was accom-

A DOUBLE MUEDER ATTEMPTED.

Benedict Swan of No. 21 Boyd-st. married a laughter of John Fluk, residing at No. 220 Livingston-th, Newark. Recently his wife died, and Swan collected \$1,000 insurance upon her life. In a short time he had \$1,000 insurance upon her life. In a short time he had squandered the memey in riotous living. On Saturday atternoon he went to Mr. Pink's house and demanded money. Fink reclasing to give it, Swan knocked him down and attempted to cut his threat with a knife. John Fink, Jr., arrived on the scene at that moment, and exteing hold of Swan, dragged him off his father. Swan instantly attacked the young man with the knife. The two men clinched, and Swan, dropping his knife in the straight, seized a lateliet and endeavored to chave the skint of his brother-in-law. In the mean time the elder Fins cried for help, and the police came. Swan threw down the hatchet and darted through the door, making his escape, but was arrested on Saturday night.

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Superintendent-deneral of the recruiting service will cause 165 recruits to be avapared and forwarded under proper charge, as follows. Fifty o Fort Randall, Dakota, via Yankton, for the 1st In antry; 5 to Blamarck, Dakota, via 88t Paul, for the 7th Infantry; 4 8 o Fort Lyon, Colorado, for the 19th Infantry; 4 to Com-anies E, F, O, H, I, and K, of the 22d Infantry, serving in ion. Terry's command. mes E. F. G. H. J. and K. of the 22d Infantry, serving in a. Terry's command. The following is the detail for the recruiting service from t. J. 1876, to test J. 1878; Col. J. J. Grugg of the 8th Cavary if relieve Col. S. D. Surgis of the 7th Cavary, as superin-shent of the mounted recruiting service station at the depoil, Louts, Mo. Col. D. S. Stauley of the 22d Infantry will re-ve Col. J. H. King of the 5th Infantry, as superintendent of general recruiting service station, New York, Major Al-inder Chambers of the 4th Infantry, in command of the sotal Governor's Island, New York Harbo, Major L. Tel of the 27th Infantry will relieve Major E. C. Mason of 21st Infantry, in command of the depot, Columbus Bar-ks, Ohio.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPSL HARTFORD, July 30.—Charles Wilson was arrested are yesterday for studing \$150 in Eoston recently.

Boston, July 30.—Jeremiah Mahanna was trowned yesterday while bathing at Nahant.

Hauffound, July 30.—Charles C. Stetson, 53 years old, a well-known marketman of this city, was drowned in the Connecticut River this morning while bathing.

Baingepour, Conn., July 30.—Hugh McFall, 30 Brill GEFORT, Confn., July 30.—Hugh McFad., Joyars old, lad his neck broken by falling from a window in Birmingham on Saturday night. He was sick at the time.

NewBURGH, N. Y., July 30.—John M. Terwilliger, 60 years old, a presperous farmer of New Hurley, Ulater County, killed himself Friday, while temperarily instance.

THE WAR WITH THE SIOUX.

STATEMENT BY THE INDIAN OFFICE. NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR SITTING BULL HAVING SUP-PLIES OF AMMUNITION-INDIANS KEPT AT THE

AGENCIES BY BEING PED. Washington, July 30 .- The Indian Office desires the statement to be made that since the begin-ning of the troubles with Sitting Bull the office has been the subject of sharp criticism, proceeding probably from ignorance on two points-first, in regard to Sitting Bull having been found to be well provided with arms and ammunition; and, second, in regard to the fact that, while some of the agency Indians have undoubtedly slipped away from their gencies, the issue of the rations to those remaining has not been entirely stopped on that account. On seither of these points do the facts warrant the criticism. The action of the Indian Office is in accordance with the peace policy, which contemplates the use of the military in chastising the deflant and hostile Indians as fully as

the use of the civil power in protecting and aiding those

who remain friendly. The position of the office in re-

gard to these subjects is shown in the following brief

First: As to the sales of arms and ammunition on the 18th of January: The Commissioner of Indian Affairs directed by telegraph the agents at Fort Belknap, Fort Peck, Standing Rock, Cheyenne River, Red Cloud Spotted Tail Agencies to stop all sales of arms and am-munition to Indians at those Agencies and to seize all by military officers or others has yet reached the Indian any of the Sioux Agencies has been permitted arms or ammunifion whatever; neither has any complaint been made to the Indian Office that any of their agents has been remiss in attempting to prevent, so far as lay in his power, the illicit and concealed trade ess extent since the above orders were issued. The Sloux its southern border within 200 miles of Cheyenne. This reservation cannot be efficiently patrolled by a seant fourdred employes of the Indian Office scattered at the differat agencies within its limits, nor as is well known by none better than army officers themselves, by such force as ullitary officers have been able to command for that purbeen in the main powerless to help it has been very for om hindering the army in its endeavors to prevent this

to be, with the consent of the Indian Office, either it has been thought wise to furnish the agents, as far as it ng Buil's band. If supplies had not been furnished The means at the disposal of the office for this purpose en almost utterly exhausted for the simple reason that chasing them only after long delay and much urgent so President felt justified in making it the subject of a spe-

nthe harmony with the War Department. It proposes a said the army in making complete work by disarming. ans appearance at any of the agencies. For that

CAVALRY REGIMENTS. SHERIDAN ADVISES THAT THEY BE RECRUITED UP TO THEIR PULL STRENGTH.

Washington, July 30.-The Secretary of patch of Gen. Sheridan recommending an increase of the men, as was done for the two regiments on the Rio Grande. He submits an estimate for in number of men required in addition to the 25,000 men which are authorted by law. The number which will be required to ill the regiments of envalvy on the frontier and in Texas, the maximum of 100 men to each company, will be 2,500, and the expenses therefor, \$1,634,700. Gen Sheridan says in the telegram above alluded to: "The events which have occurred to the troops, and my best knowledge of the Indian strength and affairs at the agencies and in the field, will not warrant at the present time in asking for volunteers. I have no objection to asking for them as soon as I conscientiously believe their services neces arry; buf I do not, from the disaster that came to Custer m a divided command, desire to take the responsibil ity of asking for volunteers now, thereby entailing on the Government an enormous expense. If Congress increase the companies, as was done for the two regiments on the Rio Grande, we can fill them up at once and they will be sufficiently large to meet the wants of the service, and relieve the public mind of the constant car of disaster to our present insufficient force in the Indian country. This could be done at much less expense than by calling for volunteers, as the organization are already prepared, and the Winter would be on us be fore we could get votunteers fairly in the field."

REPORTED DEFEAT OF CROOK. AN ALARMING STORY OF SLAUGHTER AND HIS

PROMPT CONTRADICTION. St. Louis, July 30.-An exaggerated account of Gen. Crook's battle with the Sioux on Goose Creek is circulated here. A. T. Fray, post sutler at Camp Sheridan, who has arrived at Sidney, Neb., reports that Lame Deer, a friendly chief, brought information that Gen. Crook had suffered a terrible defeat at the hands of the Sloux, on Goose Creek, but the date of the battle was not mentioned. The account states that Crook lost nearly 300 soldiers was driven across the creek under a terrible fire of the Indians, and that the fight was more of a slaughter than a battle. Lame Deer stated that the Indians were greatly ciated over the victory, and intended, after driving the miners from the Black Hills, to clean out all the agencles in the northern country, and all the stations along the Pacific Railroad. The dispatch is so worded that a cannot be stated whether this is an account of the old battle or one of recent date. This is therefore given for

what it is worth.

Washington, July 30.-The following denial of the reported slaughter of a part of Gen. Crook's comnes from Gen. Sheridan, being a telegram to th Army Headquarters:

Army Headquartets:

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 29, 1876.

To Gen. W. T. Sheeman, Washington, D. C.:

I have nothing of importance to communicate to you this morning. A sensational and utterly false story of an engagement between Crook and the Indians is published in one of the morning papers in this city.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

CHEYENNE, Wy., July 30 .- There is no authority for the report of Gen. Crook's fight. The Fray report was made by him at Sidney two weeks ago, and contradicted from here by later dates.

DESERTIONS FROM SITTING BULL. CRAZY HORSE COMING IN TO TREAT FOR PEACE-AGENCY NEWS.

CHEYENNE, Wy., July 30.-Runners who have come in to Red Cloud Agency are said to have come from Crazy Horse's band, and state that that Chief, with a portion of his band, had left Sitting Bull's domains and are en route to the agencies, avowedly to treat for peace. The turning over of the agencies at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail has been made without difficulty. While, however, a majority of the Indians are disposed

to submit gracefully thereto, quite a n ber express dissatisfaction at having "soldier fathers" placed over them. A final council was being held at Red Cloud yesterday. Some diseatisfaction is felt by the Indians at the meage supply of food, which consists entirely of corn, flour, and beef. They insist on sugar, coffee, and tobacco, in fulfillment of treaty stipulation, and further, continue to attribute the departure from the agencies of those who have joined the hostile bands to this fact rather than to a desire for war. An apprehension of inability to carry out the orders to disarm all these Indians before allowing them to return to the agency exists at Camps Sheridan and Robinson. Two companies of the 5th Cavalry go to Camp Sheridan, increasing the force at that post to four companies, while at Camp Robinson there are only

L. P. RICHARDSON ALIVE. HE IS SEEN THREE, DAYS AFTER THE REPORTED

Sidney Crossing, not far distant.

MURDER. CHEYENNE, Wy., July 30 .- The report made by John Marseh, in forwarding the memorandum book belonging to Leander P. Richardson, is contradicted by W. H. Hibbard, who arrived here this evening, having met Mr. Richardson and a coach-load of

WASHINGTON.

passengers at Hot Creek on the 26th inst.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL. THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE IN NO HURRY TO REPORT IT-PROBABLE ARRANGEMENT FOR PAY-ING PRESIDENT GRANT'S SALARY-SALARIES OF CONGRESSMEN TO BE FIXED AT ABOUT \$4,800.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, July 30.—The report in circulation n Washington to-day that the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill had failed to agree, and had con cluded to report this fact to the two Houses, is not true. No meeting of the Committee has been held since Friday. At that time, although the work on the bill was not completed, there was no reason to believe that an agreement was impossible. When the bill was sent to this last Committee it was first arranged that each House should regulate the number of its officers and employes and their salaries, so that one subject of discussion was at once removed. The proposition to reduce the salaries of the President and of Senators and Representatives was passed ever, the conferees on the part of each House insisting on their views,

It is probable that an agreement will be reached y which money will be appropriated for Gen. Grant's salary to the end of his term, while the salary of the next President will be left an open question until the next session of Congress. A compromise will probably be made on the salaries of members of Congress by which they will be fixed at about \$4,800, or it may be that some of the mileage allowances will be reduced. When the appropriations for the Executive departments were reached, be about \$3,600,000. Representative Morrison made a proposition that this amount be divided by amendments increasing the expenses of the departments above the basis of the House bill \$1,000,000, while the Senate recede from amendments covering a like amount, at the same time making the reduction in the number of persons employed and of their salames in the same ratio; educed \$1,600,000 below those provided for by the bill as it Passed the Senate, the saving to be effected both by reductions of force and salaries. The Senators on the Committee submitted the proposition to eight days' delay, returned it last Friday. The Democrats on the Committee representing the House think that while these offi-cers, in the schedule which they submit, have reduced the force sufficiently in numbers, they have confined their proposed dismissal so largely to clerks of low grade-laborers, charwomen, &c .- that the expense saved will not be as great as was contemplated by Mr. Morrison's proposition. The bill has been placed to the hands of the clerks of the Appropriation Committees of the two Houses, with directions to compute the money reductions it contemplates, and they have not yet made their report. The amjority of the members of 'he Committee seem in no hurry to get through with the bill.

A CLOUD OVER HESING'S HOPES. A SHORTER TERM IN PRISON THE ONLY THING NOW

LOOKED FOR. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, July 30 .- The prospects of immeliate favorable action upon the politions of Hesing and his attorneys are not as good as they were a few days ago. Washington Hesing is said to have left the city with considerable abatement of confidence. and Mr. Sterrs is not as buoyant as he was when he esisted that he should obtain an entire pardon for

eiving Hesing's pardon. The most that he has really hered is to have his sentence reduced to three months, and there is not much doubt that he will be pleased to have it fixed at six months, the same as with Rehm. The Attorney-General is now ap-parently inclined to refer the whole subject to Judge

· WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, July 30, 1876. Only a few of the investigating committees have reported to the House. At least a dozen more re-ports may be made, some of which are in a state of fororts may be made, some of which are in a state of ror-ratiness, and those include the subjects of the Real state Pool, the Barcan of Engineering and Pithting, the Flatow, Mary Merritt, and Mule cases, John Daveaport's Election Registry, Crooked Whisicy, ow Oricans Federal office matters, the Haves cadelship, gendiumes in the Navy Department, and the Govern-ent Insane Asylum. It was supposed several days ago at Cameras would be prepared to addown by the end-the present week, but this is not now probable, as those heart advanced as radiily as was anticipated. business has not advanced as rapidly as was anticipate besides there is no prospect of a reconciliation of the conflicting views of the two houses on the Consular ar

In response to the general inquiry relative to the pro-In response to the general inquiry relative to the pre-posed reductions of clerical torce in the departments; the compromised extent of 763 employes, Secretary Morrill, on whose department the proposed reduction would fail most heavily, informs the Committee that it would ampuestionably crapple the public service. It, furnishes a detailed schedule including the places where reductions will, in the judgment of the department, de the least harm in case the contemplated compromise should be carried out.

The Commission for repairing Pennsylvania-ave., conisting of Gen. H. G. Wright and Q. A. Glilmore of the Engineer Corps of the Army, and Mr. Edward Clark, Architect of the Capitol, met yesterday for the first time and organized by electing Gen. Wright President and Mr. Clark Secretary. They afterward made a general survey of the avenue, and expressed an intention to ad-vertise for proposals for the work of repayement at once.

PROF. SEELYE'S CONDITIONS.

Boston, July 30 .- The terms upon which Prof. Seelye accepts the Presidency of Amherst College are said to be as follows: He is to have \$4,000 salary, without any perquisites; to continue also the duffer of professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, and to have the liberty to complete his present term in Congress. All of these details are in accordance with his own

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The committee appointed to investigate the condition of wheat in the elevators report that it is in good condition, except about a dozen bins which con-tain warm wheat. BOSTON, July 30.—The Commencement exercises at the Maine State College began last evening with Sophomore prize declamations. President Allen delivered the baccalaureate this evening.

Albany, N. Y., July 30.—Company G of the 74th tegiment of Buffalo arrived here last evening on its way home om the Centennial Exhibition. Company A of the 10th Regions gave them a collation.

St. Louis, July 30.—A tornade passed over the northern pertion of this county yesterday morning, and did a great deal of damage to outhouses, fences, trees, crops, &c. A little girl named O'Toole was killed.

Sr. Louis, July 30.—Something of a run was made on the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank yesterday, but demands were so promptly met that the run soon coased. Several city banks outered assistance to any extent.

DEMOCRATIC PEACEMAKING

HENDRICKS YIELDS TO TILDEN. THE LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE TO BE HARMONIOUS-HENDRICKS REPORTED TO HAVE UNDERGONE A CHANGE OF HEART ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION. SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 28 .- The second conference between the St. Louis nominees has ended, and

the result is a complete triumph for Gov. Tilden.

He arrived here yesterday afternoon, and in 24 hours convinced Gov. Hendricks that he was and had always been a hard-money man, and that the St. Louis platform has not even a smell of inflation about it. Gov. Tilden returned to Albany to-night, three companies, exclusive of one of the 3d Cavalry at and left behind him the pretty distinct impression that his letter of acceptance will appear on Wednesday. As for the "harmonious relations" be-tween him and Gov. Hendricks, they are simply beautiful. The Democrats here assure every one that there is not the shadow of a discord on the currency or any other subject, that the two letters will fit together like the proverbial duck's foot and the mud, and that henceforth the united battle cry of the Democratic forces will be "Resumption and Reform." So complete has been the conversion of Gov. Hendricks that he is quite indignant that any one should have suspected that he ever had a weakness for soft money. He expects to show by his published speeches that he has never said a word against, honest finance, He is probably safe in this calculation, for the worst speeches he delivered in Ohio last year were made late in the campaign and in districts where they were not reported. Nearly all of his published speeches are non-committal on each side of the question. It is announced here that Mr. Manton Marble has examined the record and gives it as his opinion that the Indiana Governor will be entirely afe in declaring himself a hard-money man.

There are all sorts of reports here concerning what

Gov. Tilden's letter will contain, and while, of course, the greater part of them are based on mere onjecture, some of them come in so direct a manner that they are worth giving. According to these reports, the letter will be quite long and will be devoted in the main to the financial question and to reforms of all kinds. On the question of resumption the Governor is expected to make his strongest point. He hopes to get the start of Gov. Hayes by announcing a specific plan. He will meet the question fairly and will show no quarter to the inflationists. He will urge, it is said, that resumption will follow naturally in the wake of the reforms established by a change of Administration. establishing public confidence in the banks and in the Government, he thinks resumption could be begun with \$150,000,000 of gold, and he hopes to establish this con idence by his policy, and secure the surplus of gold required by the general reduction of expenditures in all departments of the Government. To do this he would abolish useless offices, stop the erection of new post-offices and other public buildings till more presperous times, reduce the annual appropriations for harbor fortifications, and economize rigidly in all directions. He will denounce the bad faith of the Republican party in trying to make party capital by fixing a date for resumption and taking no steps to make the keeping of the pledge possible. He will hold that there can be no forced resumption at a specified time, but that the desired result can be brought about naturally by a revival of industry and commerce, and a vigorous economy in the administration of affairs. He will favor civil service reform, will urge the necessity for a just and magnanimous policy toward South and toward the Indians, and will follow up Gov. Hayes's lead on the one-term question by declaring in favor of a constitutional amendment against a second term. These are the main points which the most trustworthy reports ascribe to the forthcoming letter; they are given for what they are worth.

There is a good deal of talk here among politicians about the agreement arrived at, and how it was brought about. All agree that Gov. Tilden has won a complete victory. Gov. Rice of Massachusetts thinks that Mr. Hendricks must have made a large concession, and if he is to assume the position that he has always been an advocate of hard money the country will scarcely receive the statement without a grain of allowance and the thought that the Democratic candidates have been obliged to adopt this 'dodge" as the most available means of attaining their political ends.

Murat Halstead of Cincinnati remarked that Gov. Hendricks had yielded to Gov. Tilden's wishes in the interpretation of the financial plank of the platfern. He thought Gov. Tiblen's original plan was to make the fight in the hard-money States, disregarding the clamor of the Western soft-money Democrats, and relying on the blind adherence of the South and the Dervinger element in its polities to secure every State below Mason and Dixon's line. He thought Gov. Hendricks had objected to this plan in his belief in the tradition that the October States decide the Presidential contest, and that he ought to be allowed to carry Indiana. This probably vas a prominent point of difference between Gov. Tilden and Gov. Hendricks. Mr. Halstead believes that the Democrats have beet their hold on Indiana, that of concession on Gov. Edden's part to Gov. Hendricks would not have saved the State, and that the latter's profession of hardmoney dectrines will make matters worse. Gov. Hendricks had always been extremely careful about his utterances on finance, and it might be difficult to find anything in his published speeches which proved him an advocate of soft money. Still ne later than last Fall Gov. Hendricks had worked for the election of Allen in Ohio. He was too deeply involved in the soft-money record of Ohio and Indiana to play the hard-money reformer at home. The character of the man and the constructions he placed on the resolutions of the nominating convention were the true platform. Gov. Hayes had greatly strengthened the Republican platform by as interpretation of it, which was written in a spirit of candor, honesty, and genuine conviction.

W. H. Lee of the Union League Club, and one of the Fifth Avenue Conference delegates, arrived at the United States last evening. He says that he is desirous of seeing such a man as Mr. Evarts sought desirous of seeing such a man as Mr. Evarts sought after by the Republican Convention. He believes Mr. Evarts would make the professional sacrifice and accept. He does not think the Convention will venture to nominate Mr. Cornell after what has been said against him. He supposes that Mr. Cornell's name will be dropped after the first ballot. Mr. Lee thought Carl Schurz had taken a common sense view of the Fifth Avenue Conference and had expressed it very ably in his recent letter to Mr. Ottendorfer. Almost all of the Fifth-ave. reformers had accepted flayes and Wheeler, with the exception of a few New-England impracticables, whose action he could not clearly understand. He knew that people were hungry for change, for reform, for new life in the National Government and national industries. But thinking men of the Conference did not want change merely for the sake of change, and he would support Huyes and Wheeler because he thought the candidates, their principles, and the men about them, promised the best means of obtaining reform. That meant something more than campaign "clap-trap," and did not leave an army of Democratic office-seekers behind it.

In conversation Gov. Hendricks declines to forestall his own letter, but it is certain that he will follow Gov. Tilden's lead on the financial question. Another conference of the candidates will probably be held, after which both letters will be published together. after by the Republican Convention. He believes

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Assistant Surgeon F. M. Riley is ordered to the Naval Hospital, Philaselphia, on the 1st of August. Capt. Wm. Low has reported his return home, having been detached from command of the Tennessee, asiatic Station, 2-th June, and has been placed on sick teave, acting Assistant Surgeon J. W. Dilman is detached from the Canonicus and placed on waiting orders. Acting Assistant Surgeon Wm. Martin is detached from the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Jaug. 1, and ordered to the Canonicus at New-Orleans.

The Vandalia arrived at Port Royal on the 25th ust, from

Orients.
The Vandalin arrived at Port Royal on the 25th test from Aspinwall.